

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

Dr. Jewett's Lecture.

The spacious audience-room of the Congregational Church was nearly filled last evening by an assemblage composed of the united congregations of the Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational societies, and the friends of temperance in general, who had been drawn together by the announcement that Dr. Charles Jewett the eminent temperance advocate would speak upon his favorite theme.

It is seldom that so large an audience, representing the influential classes of our community, is gathered on any occasion, and attests the deep interest which is felt upon the subject of temperance in our midst.

The exercises were opened by singing by the choir and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, who in a few appropriate remarks then introduced the lecturer by affirming in an impressive manner the perilous results of a violation of the laws of our spiritual, moral and physical being. It is a fearful thing to violate the laws which God has instituted for the moral and spiritual government of man, but through his mercy a way of escape from the penalty of these broken laws had been provided in the Christian dispensation. But no such avenue of escape is open to those who violate the laws of their physical being. While forgiveness can be obtained for violations of moral laws, there is no forgiveness for trampling upon physical laws. If a man swallows arsenic he suffers death, though he may escape the future penalty of his sins through the mercy of God. Therefore it is perilous to violate physical laws.

It is perilous to violate these physical laws, not only from the inevitable penalty which follows, but also from the fact that such transgression leads to the infection of moral laws. It is through the infection of physical laws by taking into the system moral evils of intemperance is produced.

Dr. Jewett stated that he would have preferred, could the opportunity be had, to show, in a series of scientific lectures, the effect of alcoholic stimulants upon the physical system, and that when taken, even in the most moderate quantity, they are in violation of the laws of the physical being. But neither time nor the impaired state of his health would admit of such a course.

He then turned to a religious view of his subject and proceeded to draw from the scriptures examples of the evil effects of intemperance. And first he called attention to the earliest example of the use of intoxicating liquors of which there is record. This was in the case of the patriarch Noah. Here the alcoholic poison had the same effect that it has always had in the whole history of mankind down to the present day. It got into his stomach and it laid him upon his back, and made him the object of disgrace to his family. The next instance was that of Lot, and here the same result followed in the degradation of a man whose life was in general without blame. These examples serve to illustrate what Dr. Jewett said in the first dispensation, and from them we may judge their character. Without tracing the history of alcoholic drinks through succeeding ages, the speaker said he was prepared to affirm that this history was just what was to be expected from such a beginning. It was a bad beginning, but in it was shown the true and uniform effects of alcoholic drinks. The result of their use would always be sorrow, sin and shame.

Dr. Jewett next spoke of the influence of the use of alcoholic drinks resulting from the use of alcoholic drinks from the history of King Absalom, and the results of his mad revelry. He showed that these drinks had the same disastrous effects as at the present day.

From the prophecies of Isaiah he also gathered important evidence of the light in which that inspired writer viewed the terrible evils of intemperance. One important fact was noticeable in a manner in which the prophet speaks of this subject. While on all minor matters his prophecies are very general in their statements, on all important subjects they are very explicit and minute.

In the coming of Christ there is singular minuteness of detail, even the disposal of His garments at the crucifixion is foretold. And where there is allusion to the subject of strong drink, and warnings against its use, there is the same minuteness of detail. Thus the importance of the subject in the mind of the prophet becomes evident.

The speaker closed his remarks by an allusion to the opinion which is quite prevalent, that while drunkenness is to be avoided, there is no harm in drinking alcoholic liquors. This he maintained was a most pernicious fallacy. The evils of this moderate drinking are really far greater than the evils of intemperance, because the numbers who are under its influence are much greater.

The lecturer was an impressive one, and his statements were well sustained by the illustrations drawn from the Scriptures. The place and the time both called for a consideration of the subject in its strictly religious aspects, and to these the speaker confined his remarks. It is generally thought the audience for the attention shown and expressed the hope that an opportunity would be afforded on some other day, when he could present his subject in its more general bearings upon the interest of society.

THE JESUITS.—The Jesuits form an exceedingly active society, and are so ubiquitous and so energetic that a very erroneous idea of their numbers prevails. The statistics just published in the *Unita Catholica* of Rome show that in 1870 the Society of Jesus scattered throughout the world numbered only 8837, of whom less than four thousand are priests. The aggregate number includes twenty-five hundred lay coadjutors and about the same number of students. In 1850 there were only four thousand in all. In 1860 they had increased to nearly seven thousand and only have been diminished during the last ten years. Their activity and amount of work accomplished by these few thousand men is, however, out of all proportion to their numbers.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Legislature gets better pay than ours. A bill has passed the House fixing the pay of the members of the Legislature at \$750 for a session, (the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are, of course, exempted from the pay of the members.) The pay of the members last year was \$5 per day, making \$350 for the session of one hundred and seventy days.

Letter from Wisconsin.

RIVER FALLS, Wis., March 24, '71.

Editor Rutland Herald.—Spring, which seemed so near a few days since, has deferred her coming for a time. On the 23d there was a snow-storm, lasting all day and making good sleighing for a short time. Wheat is being sown in the southern part of the State, but not here. The farmers are getting ready for their spring work by a season of idleness, or rather of comparative ease.

The Western men, and especially the farmer, is often underrated by Eastern people. They come here, in some cases expecting to make their fortunes from the simplicity of the people in matters of business. But such sheep return shorn. They are, as a rule, the sharp men of the East, sharpened by a constant struggle with hard times, and with a conscience not often made more sensitive by their surroundings and influences. Tricks of trade are not unknown here. One farmer told me that both business men and farmers were little restricted by what is called "their honor," in many cases; and others have borne testimony to the same thing.

Yet I cannot call them very venacious in their household affairs. If the wife is contented to go to church in the same wagon that does the heavy work on the farm, and can survive the effects of non-elastical axles, it is no reproach to the husband. It is thought in the East that the contentment with the wardrobe that in a Vermont town would not serve a girl that works in the kitchen, they are, at least sensible, and I pray they may keep so. By the way, Scotch plaid is the color to which most of our school girls are hoping to arrive in the line of dress. It must not be supposed, however, that they could go into Eastern village society and not shock some fastidious eyes and ears, by a frankness and spontaneity, minus all false modesty, that is truly refreshing.

Legislators are expected to work; most towns have some railroad to be built, and the charter must be secured. Others have an enterprise for which the town must be bonded, and woe to him, politically who fails to secure the passage of the pet bill of his exciting constituents.

R. S. N.

(From the Burlington Free Press.)

Daniel Dyer Howard.

The death of one so well known here, and so intimately connected with Burlington interests and people, and who was among the public benefactors of our place, deserves more than a passing notice.

Daniel Dyer Howard was the second son (Sion E. being the eldest) of "Uncle" John Howard, of respected memory; and through him and Mrs. John Howard, he was directly descended from Roger Williams and Philip Sherman and Samuel Dyer, well known names in the early history of Rhode Island. He was born at Plainfield, N. Y., July 31, 1801, and was thus in his 70th year at his death. He was a clerk on the Lake Champlain steamer "Phoenix," which he commanded from 1824 to 1834, and was, in 1834, the year of his death, 1839; and though a youth of 18 he distinguished himself on that trying occasion by his coolness and efforts to save the vessel, for which his services were rewarded by the Bank of Burlington.

A while after he built the store on Church street, opposite the Bank, now occupied by Mooney's shoe business on his own account; but left it for the calling of his father and acquired his wife, Mary, who was a native of New York City. He first kept the hotel in Keosauqua, then one in Troy, N. Y., and the broad Lake on the 24th of September, 1819; and though a youth of 18 he distinguished himself on that trying occasion by his coolness and efforts to save the vessel, for which his services were rewarded by the Bank of Burlington.

After selling the Irving House Mr. Howard came back to his old home in Burlington, where he was met by the Captain Lyon place on College street, now Mr. Barton's, which he remodeled and made one of the most elegant residences in Burlington. He spent the last years of his life here, and he died on the corner of College and Green streets, now owned and occupied by his brother-in-law, Mr. A. C. Spear.

Mr. Howard was one of the victims of the famous National Hotel disease or poison, which created such excitement in 1857. He was stopping at the National Hotel in Washington, narrowly escaped death from the disease, and was never recovered from it. His bodily infirmities could hardly impair much less destroy the energy of his mind, and but a few days before his death he planned a eulogy on the late President Lincoln, and erected here this summer two handsome residences in the style of Swiss chalets, on the lot owned by him on Tenth street, south of the city.

Mr. Howard married Miss Dolia Carpenter, daughter of Col. John Carpenter of Hoosick, N. Y. Their only child was a daughter, Fanny, who married Dr. Theodore S. Evans, of Passumpsic, N. H. Two years ago this summer Mr. Howard went abroad mainly to try the effect of some of the warm baths in France, by which he was benefited. He spent the last year of his life here, and he died on the corner of College and Green streets, now owned and occupied by his brother-in-law, Mr. A. C. Spear.

THE LATEST DODGE.—Two cases of dry goods valued at \$5000 are being conveyed from the Philadelphia steamer for consignment to Barnes, Ward & Co., and W. B. Thomas & Co., of that city. The steamer is owned by a party, who is an artful operator, who induced the steamer to accompany him for a package to a store in the Boston Post building, where he was induced to wait while the chief passed by another entrance and disappeared with the team. The horse and wagon were afterwards found, but the goods were missing.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—The Troy Times of Saturday says of the Portland, Rutland & Chicago Railroad: "The enterprise is an important one, and is destined to have no little interest to the residents of Troy. By means of the Kennebec & Saratoga Railroad it will give a new connection with the West, and thus prove of incalculable benefit to our city."

Burning of Griswold's Opera House in Troy.

On Saturday morning last, at about 1 o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear of Griswold's Opera House, in Troy, and as soon as possible an alarm was given. The fire had evidently originated on the stage, and owing to the inflammable nature of the scenery, spread with inconceivable rapidity to other portions of the house. Although the firemen responded with their customary promptitude, everything upon the stage was either wrapped in flames or consumed before a stream of water could be brought to bear upon the fire. The appearance of the burning building as the flames gained control of the doomed edifice are thus graphically described by the *Troy Times*:

The scene was soon one of almost unparalleled grandeur, and no scene ever before witnessed in the history of the city. From the large rear window and from the roof immense columns of threatening flame ascended towards the sky. Every minute these columns increased in volume and grandeur until the heavens seemed to be a mass of light. Enormous quantities of thick smoke of the blackest hue rolled out from the front windows, and as the fire spread from the stage to the side galleries and thence to the center, it gave way to the on-marching flames. Soon the upper part of the entire structure was consumed and blazing with the light of the fire. The flames were quickly lapped up and to all appearance had not the least effect in extinguishing the fire. Then the top of the walls were like a volcano, and the firemen labored with all their might to prevent the destruction of the adjoining buildings. As the fire spread to the side galleries, the firemen labored with all their might to prevent the destruction of the adjoining buildings. As the fire spread to the side galleries, the firemen labored with all their might to prevent the destruction of the adjoining buildings.

The billiard hall of this place was one of the most valuable of the property. One was taken out, but when it had been carried a hundred feet it was broken almost beyond repair. The others were allowed to remain in the theatre, and shared the fate of the other contents. Then followed the falling in of the roof. When this occurred flames and smoke were for some minutes transformed into sparks. The top of the walls were like a volcano crater, and emitted nothing but fire. The sparks were carried by the wind in a southerly direction. Some of them landed on the roof of St. Paul's church, and for a few minutes it was apprehended that at least one of the steamers would have to cease working on the secular and throw a stream on the religious. Ardacious exertions were made by the firemen to prevent the fire from reaching the church. The firemen labored with all their might to prevent the destruction of the adjoining buildings.

A lover in New Hampshire walked 70 miles the past year, visiting his sweetheart. Kentucky has a fifteen-year old portrait painter of marked genius. His name is Cain.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler advocates the election of postmasters by the people.

Duluth carried wheat, 16,000 bushels of it, has reached Belfast, Ireland, and the consignment call it perfect.

The Belfast Journal says the best way to entice summer visitors not to come is to paint your house with porry oil.

The West Concord, N. H., woolmen are adding machines to knit jackets. They will give employment to fifty women.

The Japanese have but one newspaper, published once a month, in the shape of a stretched pamphlet of about one hundred pages.

King Amadeo is required to pronounce against his father's occupation of Rome, or suffer the anathemas of the Holy Father.

POWDER ACCIDENT.—There was an accident on the ledge near the Exchange Hotel, near Wells River Railroad, on Friday morning, by which a young man by the name of Varney was severely burned and two others by the name of Varney and Varney were injured. Varney turned powder from a can into a seam which had been made by a recent "blast" and which ignited after the manner of powder when it comes in contact with fire, and the result was as above stated. The fire communicated with the powder in the can, which is supposed to have been burned as it has not been seen since. The can is somewhere on the "rock tired" lot.

Freeman.

side that Mr. Van Arnam should command the work at once. If necessary, it is thought probable some of the citizens of Troy will assist him in the undertaking.

Freshest Cleanings.

Varoliold has entered Yale College. Garibaldi has got safely back to Capers.

A French "milliard" is a thousand millions.

Pittsburg got \$96,976 by its water tax last year.

Queen Victoria has recently been vaccinated.

There has been a very severe winter in Russia.

The small-pox is on the increase throughout England.

Peoria, Ill., has a street called "Nilsson Avenue."

Virginia made 65,000 gallons of fruit brandy last year.

Jamaica's sugar crop is put down at 40,000 hogheads.

The outstanding sewerage debt of Chicago is \$2,680,000.

Nevada silk worms reeled out 300,000 cocoons last year.

A Duluth, Minn., lady goes out calling her dog a dog.

Little-church-around-the-corner cigars are a Duluth product.

West Point cadets receive \$500 a year and one ration a day.

It is thought that iron ore abounds in Lurganage county, Ind.

Gen. Garfield declined to be a candidate for the Ohio governorship.

The value of the peanut crop of this country is estimated at \$2,350,000.

A monument of Schiller is in the course of erection at Vienna, Austria.

The Mormon church in Salt Lake has an elder by the name of Snivel.

At a recent Georgia auction \$2 bought \$1,955 in Confederate scrip.

An inebriate asylum for women only is to be established in Pennsylvania.

Michigan University has admitted its alumni to a share in its government.

Wisconsin furnished nearly 250,000,000 feet of lumber during the past year.

The girl of the period uses "Little-church-around-the-corner chewing gum."

A lover in New Hampshire walked 70 miles the past year, visiting his sweetheart.

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